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E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: PFOR, PINR, OAU, XA, MP

SUBJECT:THE 13TH OAU SUMMIT: TURBULENCE AND DISARRAY

1. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF INR REPORT NO. 542 DATED

AUGUST 2, 1976. BEGIN SUMMARY.

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2. LAST MONTH'S POORLY ATTENDED OAU ANNUAL SUMMIT

MEETING IN MAURITIUS WAS MARKED BY CONSIDERABLE DISSENSION. THE ACRIMONIOUS SESSION WAS FURTHER SHAKEN BY ISRAEL'S AIRBORNE RESCUE RAID ON UGANDA. MODERATE AFRICAN LEADERS SUBSEQUENTLY EXPRESSED THEIR CONCERN ABOUT BOTH THE TENOR OF THE SUMMIT DEBATES AND THE FUTURE OF THE OAU. NEVERTHELESS, THE FACADE OF AFRICAN SOLIDARITY WAS PRESERVED BY FOCUSING ATTENTION ON AREAS WHERE THERE WAS BROAD AGREEMENT AND BY AVOIDING CONTENTIOUS INTRA-AFRICAN ISSUES WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

3. FRANCE AND ISRAEL WERE THE OAU'S MAJOR NON-AFRICAN TARGETS.

(A)--FRANCE WAS CONDEMNED FOR ITS SALE OF NUCLEAR REACTORS TO ISRAEL AND FOR SEPARATING THE ISLAND OF MAYOTTE FROM THE COMOROS ISLANDS AT THE TIME OF THE COMOROS' INDEPENDENCE. PARIS WAS ALSO CAUTIONED ON ITS HANDLING OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS (FTAI).

(B)--ISRAEL WAS ROUNDLY CASTIGATED FOR THE ENTEBBE OPERATION, ALTHOUGH THE GENERAL RESOLUTION WHICH THE OAU PASSED ON THE MIDDLE EAST WAS MILDER THAN THAT ADOPTED BY LAST YEAR'S SUMMIT. IT NEITHER MENTIONED ISRAELI EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED NATIONS NOR ENDORSED THE 30TH UNGA RESOLUTION THAT LABELED ZIONISM AS A FORM OF RACISM.

4. THE UNITED STATES WAS SHARPLY CRITICIZED FOR ITS VETO OF ANGOLA'S ADMISSION TO THE UN AND SHARED THE BLAME WITH OTHER WESTERN STATES FOR ALLEGED NUCLEAR AND MILITARY COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA. NEITHER THE PUERTO RICAN NOR KOREAN ISSUES WERE RAISED AT THE SUMMIT, REFLECTING THE TRADITIONAL OAU PRACTICE OF RESERVING NON-AFRICAN ISSUES FOR THE BROADER FORUM OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT.

5. ON SOUTHERN AFRICA THE HEADS OF STATE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS THAT, INTER ALIA:

(A)--CONDEMNED SOUTH AFRICA FOR ITS RACIAL POLICIES AND FOR THE RECENT KILLINGS OF RIOTERS AT SOWETO;
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(B)--URGED THAT NO OAU MEMBER RECOGNIZE THE TRANSKEI OR OTHER HOMELANDS; AND

(C)--CALLED FOR FULL SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIAN INSURGENCY.

THE SUMMIT WAS UNABLE, HOWEVER, TO RECONCILE THE LEADERS OF THE FACTION-RIDDEN RHODESIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT,

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (ANC).

6. ON OTHER AFRICAN QUESTIONS, THE CHIEFS OF STATE:

(A)--ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ON THE FTAI REAFFIRMING PREVIOUS UN AND OAU RESOLUTIONS CALLING UPON AFRICAN STATES TO RECOGNIZE THE TERRITORY'S INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY;

(B)--DECIDED TO HOLD AN EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT TO DISCUSS THE COMPLICATED ISSUE OF THE WESTERN SAHARA; AND

(C)--HEARD SUDAN'S PRESIDENT NIMEIRI ATTACK LIBYA FOR ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW HIM, BUT DID NOT ENDORSE NIMEIRI'S CHARGES.

SEVERAL SENSITIVE OR TECHNICAL ISSUES WERE DEFERRED, WHILE OTHERS WERE SHUNTED TO STUDY GROUPS OR SPECIAL SESSIONS. THESE INCLUDED LAW OF THE SEA QUESTIONS, A ZAIRIAN PROPOSAL FOR A CHARTER OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION, AND PROPOSALS FOR STUDYING CERTAIN RESIDUAL TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA (SUCH AS AIR LINKS) AND SOUTH AFRICA'S LEGAL STATUS. END SUMMARY.

7. WITH SOME 12 CHIEFS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT PRESENT AT MAURITIUS, THE 13TH OAU ORDINARY SUMMIT HAD THE SMALLEST ATTENDANCE AT THAT LEVEL ON RECORD. THE ABSENTEEISM OF THE TOP LEADERSHIP CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO A NUMBER OF CAUSES:

(A)--BAD HEALTH (KENYATTA, FOR EXAMPLE);

(B)--POLITICAL PROBLEMS AT HOME, ACUTE OR CHRONIC
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(ALGERIA, EGYPT, GUINEA, GHANA, NIGERIA, AND ANGOLA, TO NAME A FEW);

(C)--MORE IMPORTANT BUSINESS (SOMALIA'S SIAD WAS INAUGURATING A NEW POLITICAL PARTY) OR THE EXPECTATION THAT THE MEETING MIGHT NOT BE WORTH THE TROUBLE OF GOING (POSSIBLY IVORY COAST);

(D)--A DESIRE TO AVOID BECOMING PERSONALLY ENMESHED IN DISPUTES BETWEEN NEIGHBORS (MALI); AND

(E)--PERHAPS EVEN PROTOCOL, IN A FEW INSTANCES, SINCE THE HOST FOR THE MEETING, PRIME MINISTER RAMGOOLAM, IS NOT A CHIEF OF STATE.

FINALLY, SOME COUNTRIES PROBABLY PREFERRED TO HAVE ONLY MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATION AT A CONFERENCE THAT APPEARED LIKELY TO EXPOSE AFRICAN DIVISIONS.

8. THE SUMMIT, WHICH MET JULY 2-6 AND WAS PRECEDED BY THE CUSTOMARY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING JUNE 24-JULY 2, WAS BADLY SHAKEN BY THE JULY 2 COUP ATTEMPT AGAINST PRESIDENT NIMEIRI IN THE SUDAN AND BY THE ISRAELI RESCUE OPERATION IN UGANDA ON JULY 4. THE LATTER MAY HAVE HAD THE EFFECT OF SENSITIZING MANY AFRICANS TO ARGUMENTS THAT THE ARABS ARE LIKELY TO MAKE IN THE COMING WEEKS AND MONTHS CALLING FOR EXPULSION OR SUSPENSION OF ISRAEL FROM THE UN. AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE SUMMIT NIMEIRI ATTACKED LIBYA BY NAME FOR ENGINEERING THE COUP ATTEMPT IN THE SUDAN. HIS SPEECH, HOWEVER, FELL SHORT OF CALLING FOR A CONDEMNATORY RESOLUTION.

9. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ACRIMONY IN DEALING WITH A NUMBER OF SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES. BUT EXCEPT FOR MOROCCO'S REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SUMMIT BECAUSE OF THE SAHARAN QUESTION, THE JEALOUSLY GUARDED PRINCIPLE OF AFRICAN UNITY WAS PRESERVED BY ONE MEANS OR ANOTHER,

DESPITE SEVERE STRAINS. THIS FEAT WAS ACHIEVED ESSENTIALLY BY NOT SQUARELY FACING UP TO INFLAMMATORY INTRA-AFRICAN ISSUES.

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10. ON HIS RETURN HOME FROM MAURITIUS, SENEGLA'S PRESIDENT SENGHOR DESCRIBED THE SUMMIT AS "VERY DISTRESSING MORALLY," TICKED OFF THE PROBLEMS THAT MAY DIVIDE AFRICA, AND SAID HE SAW THE CONTINENT AS GOING THROUGH A YEAR OF TENSION THAT THREATENS TO DEGENERATE INTO CONFLICT. SENGHOR'S CONCERN ABOUT TRENDS IN AFRICA AND THE HEALTH AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OAU ARE SHARED BY OTHER MODERATE AFRICAN CHIEFS OF STATE.

11. CRITICISM OF THE US: THE SHARPEST CRITICISM DIRECTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WAS OVER THE US VETO OF ANGOLA'S ADMISSION TO THE UN. THERE WAS ALSO

(A)--CRITICISM OF THE US FOR NOT PAYING ITS DUES TO UNESCO, COUPLED WITH THE THREAT THAT ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN TO CANCEL US VOTING RIGHTS; AND

(B)--CONDEMNATION OF ALLEGED US (AND OTHER WESTERN) NUCLEAR AND MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA, INCLUDING A DECLARATION THAT "SUCH COOPERATION CONSTITUTES A HOSTILE ACT TOWARDS ALL OF AFRICA."

12. SOME SPEECHES REFERRED TO SECRETARY KISSINGER'S MEETING WITH VORSTER, ALTHOUGH PRIVATELY MOST DELEGATES WERE MORE CURIOUS ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE TALKS THAN CRITICAL OF THEIR HAVING BEEN HELD.

13. AS FAR AS CAN BE DETERMINED, PUERTO RICO AND KOREA WERE NOT DISCUSSED AT THE MAURITIUS MEETING.

14. ISRAEL: SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS, LED BY UGANDA'S PRESIDENT AMIN, CONDEMNED THE ISRAELI RESCUE OF THE AIR FRANCE PASSENGERS AT ENTEBBE AIRPORT. THE LIBERIAN DELEGATION SPONSORED (WITHOUT PRESIDENT TOLBERT'S AUTHORIZATION), AND THE SUMMIT UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, A RESOLUTION WHICH:

(A)--EXPRESSED DEEP ALARM AT THE "ISRAELI AGGRESSION" AT ENTEBBE AIRPORT AS A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE;

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(B)--NOTED THAT THIS AGGRESSION WAS THE RESULT OF THE POLICY OF ISRAELI-SOUTH AFRICAN COOPERATION "WHICH AIMS AT THREATENING THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ALL AFRICAN AND ARAB STATES";

(C)--CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE MEETING OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL;

(D)--EXPRESSED FULL SUPPORT FOR UGANDA; AND

(E)--CALLED ON ALL AFRICAN STATES TO INTENSIFY THEIR EFFORTS TO ISOLATE ISRAEL.

15. KENYA'S VICE-PRESIDENT MOI DENOUNCED THE ISRAELI ACTION AND CLAIMED THAT KENYA HAD BEEN THE OBJECT OF AGGRESSION AS WELL. ALTHOUGH TACIT KENYAN SUPPORT FOR THE ISRAELI OPERATION WAS GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED PRIVATELY BY OAU DELEGATES, THERE WAS NO PUBLIC OR OVERT CRITICISM OF KENYA OTHER THAN IN AMIN'S COMMENTS.

16. EGYPT'S VICE-PRESIDENT MUBARAK, SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB MEMBERS OF THE OAU AT THE FINAL MEETING OF THE SUMMIT, MADE THE MOST OF THE SITUATION TO ADVANCE ARAB POLICY OBJECTIVES IN AFRICA, SAYING INTER ALIA THAT

(A)--THE ISRAELI ACTION NOT ONLY VIOLATED UGANDAN SOVEREIGNTY, BUT WAS AN AGGRESSION AGAINST ALL OF AFRICA; AND THAT

(B)--THE MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE WAS THE RECOGNITION BY ALL AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE THAT ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA COORDINATE POLICIES AND CO-OPERATE TO UNDERMINE THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF BOTH ARAB AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

17. ALTHOUGH ISRAEL WAS ROUNDLY CRITICIZED IN GENERAL AND SPECIFICALLY FOR THE ENTEBBE OPERATION, MIDDLE EAST ISSUES AS SUCH DID NOT FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE DEBATES. THE MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION THAT EVENTUALLY WAS ADOPTED AFFIRMED THE OAU'S "TOTAL AND EFFECTIVE SUPPORT" OF EGYPT, THE FRONTLINE ARAB COUNTRIES, AND THE PALESTINIAN
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PEOPLE. IT DID NOT CALL FOR EXPULSION OF ISRAEL AND STOPPED SHORT OF LAST YEAR'S FORMULATION, WHICH CALLED ON MEMBER STATES TO "REINFORCE THE EXECUTION OF PRESSURE ON ISRAEL...INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF ACTUALLY DEPRIVING IT OF ITS MEMBERSHIP" IN THE UN AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES. THE RESOLUTION DID NOT CONTAIN A CONDEMNATION OF ZIONISM, ALTHOUGH MOST AFRICAN STATES HAD VOTED FOR THE UNGA RESOLUTION THAT EQUATED ZIONISM WITH RACISM.

18. NIGERIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER GARBA TOLD AN OBSERVER THAT HE HAD BEEN BUSY DURING THE MINISTERIAL MEETING "BEATING BACK" ARAB ATTEMPTS TO RAISE THE ISSUE OF ISRAEL'S EXPULSION FROM THE UN AND THAT HE WAS OF THE OPINION THAT THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN STATES WERE COMPLETELY UNINTERESTED IN SUPPORTING SUCH A MOVE.

19. SOUTHERN AFRICAN ISSUES: PREOCCUPATION WITH EXTERNAL EVENTS AND WITH SUCH VEXING INTRA-AFRICAN PROBLEMS AS DJIBOUTI AND THE WESTERN SAHARA OVERSHADOWED THE HANDLING OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN ISSUES, WHICH WERE LESS SPECTACULAR BECAUSE THEY PROVOKED NO DISAGREEMENT. NEVERTHELESS, A WIDE RANGE OF RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, REFLECTING THE CONTINUING CONCERN OF AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS TO ISOLATE SOUTH AFRICA AND TO EXERT PRESSURES FOR CHANGE. THE FOREIGN MINISTERS PASSED, AND THE SUMMIT ENDORSED, RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING

(A)--SOUTH AFRICA FOR ITS RACIAL POLICIES AND FOR THE KILLINGS AT SOWETO;

(B)--FRANCE FOR ITS SALE OF NUCLEAR REACTORS TO SOUTH AFRICA AND FOR ITS RETENTION OF THE ISLAND OF MAYOTTE IN THE COMOROS;

(C)--NEW ZEALAND FOR ALLOWING A RUGBY TEAM TO TRAVEL TO SOUTH AFRICA AND RECOMMENDING THAT IF NEW ZEALAND WERE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MONTREAL OLYMPICS THE OAU STATES SHOULD BOYCOTT THE GAMES.

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THE SUMMIT ALSO

(A)--CALLED FOR "ARMED STRUGGLE" AGAINST, AND A MORE EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF, SOUTH AFRICA;

(B)--URGED OAU MEMBERS NOT TO RECOGNIZE TRANSKEI, WHICH ON OCTOBER 26 WILL BECOME THE FIRST BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN HOMELAND TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE; AND

(C)--CALLED FOR INCREASED SUPPORT TO NAMIBIAN INSURGENTS.

20. ON ANGOLA, THE HEADS OF STATE CONDEMNED THE US VETO OF LUANDA'S APPLICATION FOR UN MEMBERSHIP AND CALLED FOR ABOLITION OF THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ACCEPTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT IN LUANDA A DRAFT CONVENTION ON MERCENARIES, WHICH IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO MEMBER STATES FOR COMMENT AND THEN REVIEWED BY OAU LEGAL EXPERTS. IF AND WHEN IT IS ADOPTED BY THE OAU, PRESUMABLY AT THE 1977 SUMMIT, IT WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE UN AND THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT FOR ENDORSEMENT.

21. WITH REGARD TO MOZAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE:

(A)--THE OAU DECIDED TO GRANT DOLS 20 MILLION FROM THE SPECIAL ARAB FUND FOR AFRICA TO HELP MOZAMBIQUE IN ITS IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA.

(B)--NIGERIA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER GARBA PRESENTED A CHECK FOR DOLS 250,000 FOR THE ZIMBABWE FREEDOM FIGHTERS TO THE MOZAMBICAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE ABSENCE OF AN "UNDISPUTED AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL LEADER."

(C)--EFFORTS DURING THE SUMMIT TO UNIFY THE NKOMO AND MUZOREWA FACTIONS OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL (ANC) FAILED.

22. THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS (FTAI): THE SUMMIT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ON THE FTAI APPROVED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS (ESSENTIALLY AS DRAFTED BY ETHIOPIA) WHICH REAFFIRMED PREVIOUS UN AND OAU (KAMPALA) RESOLUTIONS

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ASSURING RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE TERRITORY AFTER INDEPENDENCE. THE RESOLUTION ALSO:

(A)--CALLED UPON ALL STATES TO REFRAIN FROM INTERFERING IN THE FTAI'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND TO ABSTAIN FROM ANY ACTION LIKELY TO IMPEDE PROGRESS TOWARD INDEPENDENCE;

(B)--ASKED FRANCE TO ORGANIZE A REFERENDUM BY THE END OF 1976 AND AN ELECTION IN 1977;

(C)--URGED ALL POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS, AS WELL AS THE TWO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE OAU, TO HOLD A ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE ON NEUTRAL GROUND UNDER OAU AUSPICES TO DRAW UP A COMMON POLITICAL PLATFORM BEFORE INDEPENDENCE; AND

(D)--DIRECTED THE OAU FACT-FINDING MISSION TO OBSERVE THE FORTHCOMING REFERENDUM AND SUBSEQUENT ELECTIONS.

23. THE RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY, DID NOT CALL FOR A SPECIFIC GUARANTEE OF THE TERRITORY'S INDEPENDENCE BY BOTH ETHIOPIA AND SOMALIA, AS ETHIOPIA HAD EARLIER WANTED, OR FOR RENUNCIATION OF CLAIMS TO THE TERRITORY BY ANY STATE. SOMALIA REGISTERED NO RESERVATION TO IT BUT MAY NOT, AS A RESULT OF PARLIAMENTARY MANEUVERING, HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO. WHILE THE ETHIOPIANS PROFESS TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE RESOLUTION, IT IS NOT LIKELY TO REDUCE TENSIONS OVER THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE FTAI. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PROPOSED ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE MAY BE HELD IN ACCRA DURING THE FIRST HALF OF AUGUST.

24. PYROTECHNICS OVER THE SAHARA: AT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING, MOROCCO AND MAURITANIA TRIED TO PREVENT DISCUSSION OF WESTERN (FORMERLY SPANISH) SAHARA ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE MATTER HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF AT THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING IN ADDIS ABABA IN FEBRUARY. IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THERE THAT IT WAS THE PREROGATIVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATES, NOT OF THE OAU, TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO RECOGNIZE THE SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC (SDAR), AND THAT THERE WAS NO CONFIDENTIAL

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NEED TO RECOGNIZE THE POLISARIO FRONT AS A LIBERATION MOVEMENT SINCE IT HAD TRANSFORMED ITSELF INTO THE SDAR. A POLISARIO FRONT DELEGATION WHICH APPEARED ON THE SCENE

WAS NOT ALLOWED ANY STATUS AT ALL AT THE MAURITIUS MEETING. A COMBINATION OF EVENTS, HOWEVER, MADE RECONSIDERATION OF THE WESTERN SAHARA SITUATION VIRTUALLY INEVITABLE AT MAURITIUS.

(A)--ON JULY 2, MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MOUKNASS, SPEAKING TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, REFERRED TO RECENT POLISARIO ATTACKS INSIDE MAURITANIA AND ACCUSED ALGERIA, AS HIS GOVERNMENT HAD DONE AT THE UN LAST MONTH, OF DIRECT COMPLICITY.

(B)--BENIN PUT FORWARD A RESOLUTION FAVORABLE TO THE ALGERIAN POSITION ON THE SAHARA WHICH CALLED FOR AN ACT OF SELF DETERMINATION IN THE SAHARA UNDER UN AUSPICES AND FOR THE "IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN OCCUPATION FORCES." (THE BENIN RESOLUTION COLLECTED 29 VOTES, WITH ONLY SENEGAL AND GABON VOTING AGAINST IT.)

(C)--WHILE THE MOROCCAN DELEGATES REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SUMMIT, MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT MOKTAR OULD DADDAH WAS PRESENT TO DEFEND THE MOROCCAN-MAURITANIAN POSITION ON THE SAHARA.

25. THE HEADS OF STATE STAVED OFF AN UGLY CONFRONTATION BY AGREEING TO HOLD AN EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT TO DISCUSS THE WESTERN SAHARA, PERHAPS WITHIN A MONTH BUT AT THE LATEST BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR. THE RESOLUTION WHICH THE SUMMIT EVENTUALLY PASSED DID NOT MENTION THE POLISARIO AND IT IS STILL UNCLEAR IF THE FRONT WILL BE INVITED TO THE EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT. MOROCCO, WHICH IS DISSATISFIED WITH THE SUMMIT RESOLUTION'S MENTION OF SELF DETERMINATION, IS LIKELY TO ADOPT DELAYING TACTICS OVER THE QUESTION OF SAHARAN REPRESENTATION. IF THE EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT DOES TAKE PLACE, THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT RABAT WILL USE THE OCCASION TO RAISE MOROCCO'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST ALGERIA.

26. ISSUES DEFERRED: THE SUMMIT APPARENTLY CONCURRED
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WITH ZAIRE'S PROPOSAL THAT A SPECIAL MEETING BE HELD IN KINSHASA BEFORE THE END OF 1976 TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TO FRAME A CHARTER OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG AFRICAN STATES. IT WOULD BE ATTENDED BY MINISTERS OF FINANCE, ECONOMY, AND PLANNING OF THE MEMBER STATES. NIGERIA IS KNOWN TO DESIRE STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE OAU SO THAT MORE EMPHASIS COULD BE GIVEN TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN AFRICA WITHOUT DUPLICATING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA.

27. OTHER DIFFICULT, IN SOME CASES HIGHLY TECHNICAL, ISSUES WERE SENT TO STUDY COMMITTEES, WHERE DECISIONS ON THEM COULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL AT LEAST THE FEBRUARY 1977 COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING. FOR EXAMPLE:

(A)--THE MINISTERS DEADLOCKED ON LAW OF THE SEA POSITIONS, AND THE SUMMIT REFERRED THE ISSUE TO COMMITTEE;

(B)--FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF AIR LINKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA WAS REFERRED TO A CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN AIR TRANSPORT EXPERTS;

(C)--THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S LEGAL STATUS IS TO BE REVIEWED BY LEGAL EXPERTS FROM THE OAU SECRETARIAT AND MEMBER STATES. ANC AND PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES ARGUED THAT SOUTH AFRICA IS NOT A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE BLACK MAJORITY WAS NOT REPRESENTED AT INDEPENDENCE.

28. OTHER OAU BUSINESS: IN THE WAY OF IMPORTANT BUT ROUTINE BUSINESS, THE SUMMIT:

(A)--HEARD IDI AMIN'S SWAN SONG AS OAU PRESIDENT;

(B)--ELECTED MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER RAMGOOLAM CHAIRMAN AND EIGHT VICE-CHAIRMEN UNTIL NEXT YEAR'S SUMMIT, WHICH WILL MEET IN GABON;

(C)--CONTINUED ALL FOUR OAU ASSISTANT SECRETARIES GENERAL IN OFFICE UNTIL 1978;
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(D)--ADMITTED SEYCHELLES AS THE 48TH MEMBER OF THE OAU;
AND

(E)--HEARD AN ADDRESS BY UN SECRETARY-GENERAL WALDHEIM.
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